

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 25th October 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Monthly.				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi"	Calcutta	4,000	Ashwin 1286 B.S.
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	175	
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	600	
Fortnightly.				
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto	15th September 1879.
5	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Rajshahye	31	
Weekly.				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta	700	14th October 1879.
7	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensingh	671	14th ditto.
8	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	2,000	14th ditto.
9	"Bardwān Sanjivāni"	Bardwān	296	
10	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	350	19th ditto.
11	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	18th ditto.
12	"Hindu Hitaishini"	Dacca	300	
13	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	15th ditto.
14	"Howrah Hitakarī"	Bethar, Howrah	400	16th ditto.
15	"Medinī"	Midnapore	250	
16	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Berhampore	
17	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	850	18th ditto.
18	"Pratikār"	Berhampore	275	
19	"Rangpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kākiniā, Rangpore	250	
20	"Sādhārānī"	Chinsurah	500	18th ditto.
21	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	
22	"Samālochak"	Ditto	1,000	
23	"Samāchār Sār"	Allahabad	350	18th ditto.
24	"Sanjivāni"	Mymensingh	260	18th ditto.
25	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta	4,000	
26	"Shārad Kaumudī"	Bhowanipore	300	
Tri-weekly.				
27	"Samāchār Sudhāvarshan"	Calcutta	
Daily.				
28	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto	700	17th and 18th October 1879.
29	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	17th and 18th ditto.
30	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	17th and 18th ditto.
31	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto	500	18th October 1879.
32	"Prabhātī"	Ditto	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
Weekly.				
33	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	487	
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
34	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	
ENGLISH, BENGALI, AND HINDI.				
Daily.				
35	"Byāpārī;" or, The Trader	Ditto	
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
36	"Behār Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna	500	
37	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	500	
38	"Jagat Mitra"	Ditto	157	
39	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	200	
PERSIAN.				
40	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Ditto	250	

POLITICAL.

BARDWAN SANJIVANI,
October 14th, 1879.

THE *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th October, notices with uneasiness that discussions are going on in the newspapers, both in this country and England, regarding the misgovernment of the Kashmere State and the unsatisfactory manner in which the Maharajah's administration has dealt with the recent terrible famine in that valley. The statements which are thus being made have no foundation in fact; but the writers, one and all, are urging Government to make an annexation of Kashmere. It may be noted that precisely similar counsels were offered before the British Government had annexed Oudh. The writer hopes that the rulers will take into consideration the loyalty of the Maharajah, and not listen to the suggestions of these interested parties in the public press.

BARDWAN SANJIVANI.

2. The same paper thus writes in another article:—The withdrawal of the British Embassy from Mandalay has been an act of the utmost wisdom on the part of the British Government. Considering the plain discourtesy with which the Resident was being treated by Theebaw, and the latter's rash, savage, and bloodthirsty disposition, there was, of course, nothing which he might not be thought capable of. Theebaw is doubtless yet in happy ignorance of the power of the British Lion. It is certainly wise on the part of Government to look in the first place to its own safety, and then to adopt measures for avenging the insult which has been offered to it. The withdrawal of the Embassy will perhaps hasten the outbreak of a war with Burmah. The brutalities of Theebaw doubtless deserve to be visited with condign punishment; but, in the present season of adversity, we cannot counsel the rulers to have recourse to war. Prosecution of war in different directions would but distract the attention of Government, while in the present depressed state of finances it would involve a ruinous expenditure.

BHARAT MIHIR,
October 14th, 1879.

3. We do not yet know, writes the *Bhārat Mihir* of the 14th October, what measures will be required to bring about a pacification of Afghanistan. General Roberts must be in a great error if he thought that their defeat in a few pitched battles would lead the Afghans to quietly submit to British domination. The General, however, is too experienced to cherish any such notions. Cabul has been already conquered, and the British flag floats proudly on its citadels; hundreds also will doubtless be sacrificed to appease the *manes* of the murdered Cavagnari. Still all this would not humble the spirit of the Afghans, or curb their fanaticism. The British flag would be torn to pieces unless it were guarded by a strong force. Cabul will not be so easily or so quickly conquered as India has been. It is not easy to guess what policy Government may adopt towards that country. From the summary furnished by Reuter of a speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote in Dublin, it would appear that the Ministry will not readily let go this Cabul question. And it would further seem that Lord Beaconsfield and his hypocritical Lieutenant, Lord Lytton, are determined upon moving the British army so far as Herat, and throwing defiance at Russia therefrom. But whether there be peace or war in Cabul, it is certain that India's liabilities will increase; and this will prove the ruin of her people. The writer then refers to the character of the news supplied by the Press Commissioner from the seat of war, and the prohibition conveyed to newspaper correspondents from accompanying the British army. In this connection, he expresses a hope that General Roberts will maintain such a perfect discipline as to prevent his soldiers from committing any oppressions on the innocent.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

4. In an article on the reduction of the Durga Puja holidays, the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th October, makes observations similar to those noticed in paragraph 12 of our last Report.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
October 14th, 1879.

5. Writing on the same subject, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 14th October, remarks that this measure of Lord Lytton's Government has occasioned a profound disappointment to the natives of India. The Durga Puja holidays constituted the only occasion in a year of toilsome drudgery when the lifeless and spiritless people of this country showed any signs of liveliness and mirth. They were the only oasis in an arid desert, the only feeble light which used to shed its cheerful rays on the profound darkness around. Government has, at the instance of the European merchants, reduced the number of these holidays, quite unmindful of the good they have produced. How many feuds and disputes have not been settled during their continuance, and causes of how much litigation removed? How many works of public utility do not owe their inception to the feeling of generous piety evoked on this occasion? Government does not further seem to have considered that even the Chamber of Commerce, to gratify whom they have sanctioned a reduction of the holidays, will suffer if the order is really carried out. There will be fewer purchases made in view of the Puja, for many will not be able to celebrate it at all. The public interests also will suffer; the reduction of the holidays will injuriously affect the health of the over-worked Government servants. In conclusion, the Editor would ask—Could not Government or the Chamber of Commerce put up with a trifling inconvenience for the sake of 240 millions of the people of India? The latter have suffered so much for the sake of European interests in the matter of the license tax, the cotton duties, and the salt duties, that it would not be asking too much at their hands.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
October 14th, 1879.

6. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 14th October, writes as follows:—Was it then truly in an inauspicious moment that Lord Lytton first set his foot in this country? His five years term of office have indeed become intolerable. No other Governor-General before him ever made such a parade of power, or so wounded the feelings of the people. Why is he, by his successive public measures, so paining us? Certainly this should not be the reward of the loyalty of the natives of India. The reduction of the Durga Puja vacation—which may be compared with the Christmas holidays among the European community, for the importance and esteem in which it is held by the people of this country—has produced a feeling of acute disappointment; and yet there was no necessity for this measure. It has not enhanced in the least the prestige of the British Government.

BHARAT MIHIR,
October 14th, 1879.

7. The same paper writes a long article on the necessity of occasionally transferring public officers from stations where they may have been long employed. Government is, of course, alive to this but it is to be doubted whether its attention has been of late directed to the state of things in the district of Mymensingh, where it has become necessary to enforce the rule regarding transfers.

BHARAT MIHIR.

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Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

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